

## COOPER AND WINSTON IN

New Health Officers Appointed.

## BOARD HAS BUSY MEETING

Iwilei Laundry Condemned--Lepers for Molokai--Stables Regulations--Nobilit Case.

There was so much business to be transacted at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon that it was decided after the more important matters had been handled to adjourn and continue the meeting in the evening.

President Wood was in the chair and Dr. Emerson and Messrs. Lowrey, Smith and Cooper were present.

The first matter which came up for action was Dr. Nobilit's request for a reconsideration by the Board of Health of the revocation of his license to practice medicine. Dr. Nobilit was present at the meeting and asked that if the Board was unable to devote the time at that meeting to the hearing of his case, it appoint some time when it would be convenient to consider the matter. It was the decision of the Board that the President should set a day for the taking up of Dr. Nobilit's case. President Wood set no date during the meeting, promising to consider a favorable time.

### List of Lepers.

Mr. Reynolds had submitted a list of the names of persons who had been declared to be lepers by the Board of Examiners and who are at present at the Kalihi receiving station awaiting transfer to Molokai. Upon a motion to the effect that the lepers named be sent to Molokai, it was decided that with the exception of certain persons, those lepers now at Kalihi should be taken to Molokai by the next available boat. One or two of the exceptions are very young children who may possibly be cured as the disease has only just commenced in their cases.

Fifty-two persons are named in the list of lepers. Of this number, thirty-three are Hawaiians, eleven are half-whites, four are Portuguese, three are Chinese and one is German. Out of the fifty-two, thirty-nine are males while thirteen are females. The ages of the lepers range all the way from five to sixty-seven years. Twenty-one are from this island, fourteen from Maui, fourteen from Hawaii and three from Kauai. Those of Oahu come from the places named below, as follows:

Two from Wai'alua, three from Kakaako, two from Kamaoili, two from Auwalolimu, two from Kukuluae, and one each from Waipahu, Pualoa, Honolulu, Kalihi Camp, Kawaiahae, Manoa, Kawehewehe, Niolepa, Waipio-pilo and Waikiki.

### Trip to Molokai.

It is about time for the Board of Health to make its regular visit to the Leper Settlement on Molokai. This visit used to be made semi-annually but has come now to be more of an annual affair. Dr. Wood can not spare the time just now to go with the rest of the Board so it was agreed at the meeting yesterday that the visit should be deferred for awhile. None of the members of the Board of Health want to miss the fifteenth of June, Territorial Day; nor do they want to be away from Honolulu on the eleventh of June, Kamehameha Day.

The matter of the quarantine wharf was the next subject for discussion. A full account of this is given in another column.

### New Board Members.

Two vacancies in the membership of the Board of Health, created by the recent resignations of Dr. Day and F. M. Hatch, had to be filled. Dr. C. B. Cooper and E. C. Winston were the Board's choice of men to complete the personnel of the health bureau. Mr. Winston had previous connection with the Board of Health. Both of the new members are well known and popular men, and deeply interested in the welfare of the community.

### Plumbing Inspector.

Dr. Wood said that the Minister of the Interior was very anxious that a man should speedily be appointed as plumbing inspector, so that bad and faulty plumbing could be prevented. No regulations as yet exist in regard to the plumbing in this city, and unless an inspector was going to look after the matter, great harm would be done by careless and faulty plumbing. There are half a dozen applications from good men for the office of plumbing inspector on the Board of Health desk at the present time. The matter was argued and discussed extensively, the Board finally authorizing the president to appoint a plumbing inspector at a salary of \$1,800 a year, who, together with Mr. Edwards, should draw up a set of regulations for plumbing in the district of Honolulu, to be used until the Legislature should decide upon permanent plumbing regulations.

The position of plumbing inspector is a temporary office, and he who holds it will not be permitted to have any business connections with any plumbing establishment.

### Stables Regulations.

The following regulations in regard to livery stables, submitted by Dr. Garvin, the executive officer of the Board of Health, were read and adopted:

**SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR LIVERY STABLES IN THE DISTRICT OF HONOLULU.**

1. The floors of all stalls shall be made water tight and may be made of the following materials: Tongue and grooved planks, cement, asphaltum or broken coral rock covered to a depth of six inches with clay well tamped.

2. All stalls shall be constructed with

a slant of at least three and one-half inches from front to rear.

3. The water-tight flooring of stalls may be covered with any suitable material.

### Fish in Hills.

Inasmuch as complaints are coming from Hilo--the town where most kicks originate--of the selling of fish in the streets, it was yesterday resolved by the Board of Health that the president be authorized to publish regulations prohibiting the sale of fish in Hilo at other places than the fish market, and President Wood appointed H. E. Cooper a committee of one to draw up the necessary regulations to keep the Hilo fish within bounds.

4. Liquid discharges from animals shall be conducted into a drain or ditch and shall be flushed and kept clean.

5. Where washing is done, the floor shall be of cement, graded so as to discharge through a trapped waste pipe into a cesspool or sewer.

6. All manure from stables where ten or more animals are kept shall be removed at least twice in each week and where there are a less number, once a week.

### Laundry at Iwilei.

"There is not a single clean or healthy spot in Iwilei," said Dr. Wood, "and the laundry premises are the dirtiest of the lot. The laundry is not a thing for the Government to be proud of."

Below is given the report of the Executive officer of the Board and the City Sanitary officer--it is one report on the government laundry at Iwilei. Upon this report the Board condemned the premises as insanitary and a menace to the public health and ordered them to be vacated at once as they are not fit for human habitation.

The report is as follows:

Complying with the instructions of the Board, we on Saturday visited the Government wash-houses at Iwilei. The large yard where the clothes are dried is covered for the most part with old boards and underneath these a lot of filth has accumulated. All these boards should be removed and the rubbish and filth taken away and the yard covered with coral rock. The yard is low and in rainy weather the water must stand there, and this is probably why the boards have been put down.

There was hardly a room in the whole laundry that could be called in a clean condition. The wash-tubs are old and the wood saturated with filth, and should be renewed. When new tubs are made it might be well to have them lined with zinc or galvanized iron.

The dirty water runs into the bay and stands near the shore, not being carried off by the tide, and gives forth a foul smell. This water should be carried off by a pipe line farther into the bay.

There is a privy on the makai side, over the water, but the tide is not enough to carry away the discharges. This privy should be done away with and a water-tight cesspool made in some location that could be reached by the excavator.

Several lean-tos have been erected inside and outside of the enclosure, all of them contrary to Regulation Two, and they should be removed. In a number of the rooms the lower portions of the boards are decaying or saturated with filth, and should be renewed. The tables where they wash the clothes are also saturated with the filthy water and should be removed and renewed. We would recommend that the occupants be required to cover all these tables with zinc or galvanized iron to prevent saturation of the wood. It would also be well to cover the property of the Government from the floor up, say, about four feet.

It was decided that the report on the Government laundry should be sent to the Minister of the Interior with the recommendation that new quarters be provided for this establishment.

### Slaughter Houses.

A report on sites selected for new slaughter houses was then read and President Wood was authorized to arrange for a time to visit the proposed sites and consider them.

This is the report:

On Friday, the 4th inst., we visited, in company with Mr. Walker, the three locations selected by the Metropolitan Meat Company for their new slaughter houses. The first is located just makai of the railroad track and across the track from the property of the Kalihi Fertilizer Works. This lot contains about three and one-half acres. The next lot is makai of the first one on ground that grades down to the new railroad line. The third is on the makai side of the new railroad line and extends to the sea.

The first location was considered to be too near. Where the third location is the land is now very low, washed by the tide water and would have to be filled in. The second location has a natural slope to the land, which would insure good drainage. The discharges from the animals would drain makai and a ditch could be made on the makai side and the discharges conveyed in a sewer to the sea. This second location is bounded on the Waikiki side by the Kalihi stream on the makai side by the railroad and low land of the third location, and on the sea side by the railroad and a plot owned by Mr. S. M. Damon; so that it is only upon the mauka side that the place could be encroached upon.

In examining into these locations it was felt that the following things would have to be considered: The place must not be so far from town as to make it prohibitive, but it must be at the same time far enough away so that with the growth of the town in the future the place would still be as far as possible isolated; the location such that the waste water, discharges from cattle, etc., could be carried away where they would not be a menace to the public health; also a location where the odors, if there were any, would not be carried toward the inhabited district.

The company intends to dispose of all the refuse from the animals and only the water for cleansing purposes and the liquid discharges from the animals would go into the sea.

The location is such that, with the prevailing winds, any odor from the slaughter-house would be carried out to sea and not toward the inhabited portion of the district.

We would recommend that the Board visit the place and approve the second location.

### Kalihi Camp Again.

A petition signed by about five hundred persons still staying at Kalihi detention camp, requesting that they be allowed to remain there, paying a nominal sum for rent, was next brought up. The parties claim that they have nowhere else to go, and must needs stay at the camp. Executive officer Garvin was instructed to investigate and make a report on the condition of affairs at Kalihi camp. He will do so as soon as possible.

### AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for a croup and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure. John E. Clifford, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## PRISON FOR THIS PAIR

Reis and Camacho are in Jail Cells.

## SUSPECTED ASSASSINS

Judge Wilcox Places the Men Under Bonds, to Protect Consul Canavarro.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A. G. Reis and Luiz Camacho, the two Portuguese suspected of trying to assassinate Consul Canavarro with a bomb, were yesterday placed under bonds of \$2,000 each, in default of which they were sent to prison.

The police net of circumstantial evidence which was drawn about the anarchist-looking suspects who occupied the witness stand yesterday, was strong enough in the opinion of Judge Wilcox to warrant the men being held under large bonds to keep the peace and prevent them from doing bodily harm to Consul Canavarro in the future.

Both men were on the witness stand. Reis denied that he had uttered the statements attributed to him by the witnesses for the prosecution, but admitted having written the letters and signed the petitions to the home government asking for Senor Canavarro's removal from office. Under cross-examination he stated the letters were written because he believed the Consul had done him harm in his now-famous case against Dillingham.

He stated he had heard of the explosion the next morning when a Portuguese told him the name. This was between 7 and 8 o'clock.

"Did you know of any attempt on the Consul's life?" inquired attorney Davidson.

"No," came the ready response from Reis.

"Did you know or hear of any explosion there to injure the Consul?"

"No, I did not."

He was asked if he knew who was suspected of the first attempt on Canavarro's life, to which Reis replied that he had heard it talked about but did not know the man's name.

Upon examination by Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, Reis admitted that he had no friendship for the Consul because he did not aid him with his case against Dillingham. Reis stated he had sent the petition mentioned, to Portugal asking for Canavarro's removal in which he described him as a licentious man, and made other allegations against his character. A copy of the petition was handed to the witness who declared he recognized the nature of it.

It is a rather remarkable fact, that even in this matter, the name of Camacho headed the petition, and was followed immediately by that of Reis. It was dated Pearl City. Asked as to why he wrote personally to the home government about Canavarro, Reis stated it was because the latter was not paying attention to the interests of the colony.

"Don't you know that if Canavarro did not pay attention to his duties that he would be discharged?" inquired Chillingworth.

"I told Mr. Canavarro before I wrote the letter that if he did not pay attention to my complaint, I would report him," replied Reis.

A very important statement was brought out when Reis was asked where he had slept the night before the explosion. He stated he had rested at the house of John Soldino, a luna on the Honolulu plantation. The prosecution endeavored to bring out of the witness that the luna was employed to supervise the digging up of tree stumps, and perforce had to use giant powder. The witness denied that he knew of Soldino's using the explosive. It was also shown that Soldino had also signed the petition already spoken of.

Judge Davidson made a strong argument in defense of his clients. "Neither of them had ever before been arrested for any offense, and if anything had been said by Reis on any occasion, it was only in the heat of passion. None of his hearers however, had ever thought it necessary to warn the Consul that he was in danger from the man who uttered the statements attributed to him. But as both men had signed a petition to the Portuguese government asking that a commission be sent here to investigate the Consul's acts and further because an attempt or several attempts had been made to assassinate the Consul the police had directed the finger of suspicion toward them."

If they were put under bonds, he said, it would literally mean that they would of necessity have to go to prison, as they were poor men and could not possibly get any one to go upon their bonds. He likened the present case to that of a Roman emperor who had a slave that some one had tried to kill him, when he awoke he had the man searched out and deprived of his life. The Marshal had such a dream he thought, and had drawn the net around Reis and Camacho as the guilty ones in the attempted assassination of Consul Canavarro.

The argument of Marshal Brown tended to show that every action and utterance of the suspected men for months had been directed in a menacing way toward the person of the Consul, and he believed from the evidence that they were of revengeful natures and intended to make way with him at some time. He admitted that there was no direct evidence on which the men could be convicted of the attempt at assassination, because the men, whoever they were, fought in the dark, were not seen by any one, and were pledged to one another not to reveal

their crime. Yet, on the other hand, Mr. Canavarro believed his life in danger at the hands of these men and he thought they should be put under bonds.

A decision was quickly reached by Judge Wilcox.

"I have listened," said he, "to all the evidence in this case carefully. Let me tell you (pointing to the defendants who stood in front of him), when such remarks as you have uttered, are coupled with three distinct attempts to do some injury to Mr. Canavarro's house there begins to be a suspicion against some one. The first time, it was an infernal machine left on the Consul's front verandah, which, however, did not explode. Then there was another explosion, and then the one a week ago. You have not satisfied me that Mr. Canavarro is mistaken in believing that you have threatened his life."

"This is no ordinary case. It is an extraordinary case. It is a serious one, and it would certainly be a burlesque or a travesty to put you under a small bond. I will put you under a bond of \$2,000 in each case, limited to one year, to warn you against attempting any violence whatsoever toward Mr. Canavarro."

Up to a late hour last night, no bonds had been secured, and both men were in jail.

### FRANK HUSTACE RESIGNS.

The treasurer of the Kamalo Sugar Company, Frank Hustace, has tendered his resignation. The company owes Mr. Hustace considerable money, which he advanced from his own private funds for the benefit of the plantation. This money will necessarily have to be returned before the resignation of the treasurer can be accepted. The amount is supposed to be about \$10,000.

The officers of the company are all more or less desirous of resigning but are unfortunately in such a position that they can't very well do so. Should they all resign, it would become necessary for the company to undergo a complete reorganization. At the present stage there is not a quorum of stockholders to bring this about, and the only way to arrange it should be to open up the stock books again.

Should a new directorate be installed, the delinquent stockholders say that they will pay. Although bankruptcy proceedings have not been instituted as yet, they are nevertheless threatened. The Worthington Pump Company is looking for money, but both directors and stockholders agree that the contract in this connection was not properly filled.

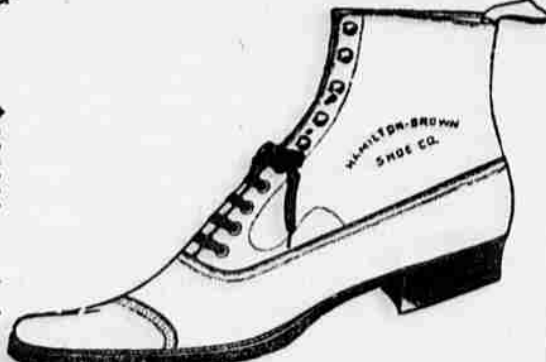
### New Kaahumanu School.

The name of the Beretania street school is to be "Kaahumanu School." This was decided on at a meeting of the Executive Council yesterday. Kaahumanu was the wife of Kamehameha the Great, and is esteemed by the Hawaiians as a good and wonderful woman. She played a prominent part in her day in the education of her people, and her memory is one of the most beloved of all the native queens. There is a tradition that she was not turned into the path of effort for the true things of life until she was "spanked" by her royal husband. History, however, does not fully support this legend.

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## The Future of Children

A child's life may be blighted by the diseases of youth, such as Rickets, which is characterized by weak bones or crooked spine, and inability to stand or walk readily, or Marasmus, that wasting disease characterized by paleness and emaciation, or Scrofula, a constitutional disease of the glands and neck.

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### WANT A RECEIVER.

Meeting of Creditors of Kamalo Co. so Conclude.

The appointment of a receiver for the Kamalo Sugar Company is imminent. At a meeting of the creditors of the company held yesterday morning, they decided as the sense of those present, that application should be made at once for such an appointment. It is said that the plantation has outstanding bills of \$11,000 for ordinary expenses, and a bill of \$25,000 for pumping machinery, on which \$10,000 is yet due and is being pressed for payment. Another sum of \$3,500 for running expenses for the current month is also payable. The Worthington Pump Company stand at the head of the list of creditors, and Allen & Robinson come next, their bill amounting to \$3,000. Frank Hustace has a personal claim of \$3,000 for money advanced as treasurer of the company. Paul Muhlenberg was appointed a committee of one to make arrangements with attorneys for carrying the matter into the courts.

E. A. Fraser, who is manager of the Hawaii railroad and who lives at Mahukona, spent a day in the city visiting friends and making arrangements for improving the road. He has an option on one of the locomotives of the American Sugar Company.

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